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PERU'S PRESIDENT GARCIA OPENS 12TH SELA MEETING

PY171409 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1710 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Speech by Peruvian President Alan Garcia at the opening of the 12th SELA meeting in Lima -- live]

[Excerpts] Messrs ministers and representatives to this 12th SELA meeting: In welcoming you to Peru we wish to note the importance of this meeting and its transcendence due to the number of representatives it has summoned. We praise the SELA which currently is the only forum for Latin American and Caribbean exchange, and the only assembly at which all our countries can work to gradually establish a system that will involve Latin American and Caribbean countries, and allow us to act jointly.

The seven great industrial powers of the world hold annual meetings represented by their respective chiefs of state. The foreign miniters of the member countries of the Organization of African Unity meet twice a year and the presidents or chiefs of state of this organization once a year. The Arab League meets twice a year at a ministerial and at a presidential level. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations also meets constantly. Latin America and the Caribbean happen to be the only region in the world that does not periodically and permanently coordinate its actions, that has still not reached the awareness, the maturity, or the historic courage to institutionalize an assembly which will allow us to act jointly. Therefore, today the SELA represents a challenge to history and the only forum that gathers the Latin American and Caribbean peoples. Hence, the great importance of this meeting, which is like a ray of hope for our people's future and right to act jointly. [passage omitted]

It is true nobody can define the difference between economics and politics. Economy, here and now, is only a relationship between powers, between social forces, groups, and domination. Therefore, it is true that it is difficult to distinguish politics from economics and when we meet here, despite this limitation, we are laying the groundwork for a trascendental political event which, later, could mean that our system develops, and changes from today's demands into a future imperative requirement: We can create an Organization of Latin American and Caribbean States that will institutionalize our right to decide our own future. [passage omitted]

All, or almost all, our countries obtained their independence 1 and 1/2 centuries ago. History shows us, however, isolation is no solution, has no future. A century and a half of errors, of corrective attempts shows us thre can be no path other than the integration of all our peoples. We have ceased to be exporters of raw materials, which have gradually become less popular and more badly paid for by the industrialized world, we are faced with the limitations of our domestic consumption and market regarding the industries we have purchased. We are also faced with restrictions on exercising our right to reinvest and our right to well-being because of the debt which was contracted, and we find that today, as in 1930, we are burdened with a hugh crisis which has even mor serious social consequences and, in the midst of the crisis, we must comply with solutions and economic doctrines which are alien to the situation in a hemisphere which is developing and experiencing social mobilzations.

We are also offered the possibility of getting on a merry-go-round of credits, which does nothing but increase our debt. In the final analysis, this is the expression of a new type of imperialism, which is no longer linked with the production of dividends to the debtor, with the extraction and processing of raw materials, or with the construction of factories, as it used to be in the past.

A typical feature of our times is that economic domination over the poorer countries is not coupled with the processing of raw materials or with the production of dividends. This type of domination is also known as the financial rent system [rentismo financiero], which is a sort of irrational devotion to the liquidity that results from the recycling of unproductive capital. This system produces no dividends for the debtors, yet burdens them with new interests.

Therefore, the saturation of our domestic markets and the low prices paid for our raw materials are intimately linked with the appearance of a new form of domination at world levels. It is no longer the old imperialism which sought to extract raw materials and yield a profit for the home country. Neither is it the imperialistic system that followed World War II, which sold technology and built factories in the poorer countries, which could process these raw materials. Today, our only tie with the powerful North is the payment of principal and interests in a new, unproductive financial rent system.

How can we give isolated answers? How can we expect that any one of us can negotiate terms with the most powerful? However glances at the events of the past few years will realize that all the letters of intent, all the efforts to improve credit terms, and all the promises have involved tighter socioeconomic conditions for our peoples, and have failed to fulfill the good intentions of such promises. The only solution to this situation of isolation and domination is to take a decisive, historical step. We do not want just the scraps of the world in which we live.

We have the right to change this world. We have the right to demand a more coherent and just international economic order. This is our demand against which some people appear to have an opposing or belligerent position. This is the right all people have.

I have said other regions of the world have made progress in the area of agreements and dialogue and we have as our only hopes this economic system, this ministerial meeting, this Latin American Council. This is why this meeting is so important. It offers us great possibilities for progress.

For those of us who want to make history our task is not to remain inert but to move ahead. The agreement to make our economic system into a political and economic agreement, periodic meetings and the reorganization of the Latin American and Caribbean states is a challenge we must face.

This is a challenge which should grow in us like a seed and fruit in the future. This is the only way to develop our countries which are nowadays condemned to economic destruction and misery as a result of isolation and imperialist domination. However, not everything is gloomy because new possibilities occur despite certain people and despite certain different ideologies or political beliefs of the governments we represent, because the force of the economy and the force of the people is pushing us along paths that a few years ago were considered heretic or unorthodox.

An unconventional economy is beginning in Latin America and this is the first point to be emphasized. Despite our fear to meet to discuss political issues, despite our reticence and fear to hold political meetings and to face the imperialist power, a new economy is developing in Latin America. How did the austral plan in Argentina come about? What is the cruzado plan? What is the unnamed plan we are implementing in Peru? It is simple, it is a new unorthodox economy. It is an economy which has broken the pattern which established that the state should not intervene in the economy.

The economy, based on needs rather than our will, has broken the pattern in which we were enclosed as a requirement to obtain new credits. We were told the state should be a simple observer, that it should only advise what was happening in the world economy. We were told if inflation increased, the currency should be devalued and when the currency is devalued the state should increase internal interests and when internal interests are increased a new devaluation must be made. This was a vicious circle of low production, recession and misery from which we were only going to come out through the ideological and demagogic promise of the external credit.

However, Latin America under different governments, socialist, social democrat or radical, and from different points of view but driven by the same needs is beginning to design a new economic policy with a theory which has not yet been written. Within this context a new way to understand the elements of the economy has been established in Brazil, Argentina and in speeches in Peru. A new force is gaining strength. It is the state made up of different ideologies but a forceful state which is gaining strength in Latin America.

Nowadays the state fixes the interest rates of credits, and imposes price controls. Nowadays states like Brazil call on the people to become national overseers and to control prices. Nowadays states refuse to devalue their currency thus defending in this manner costs and their destiny. Nowadays states are becoming part of the action.

Unlike Peru, which we can say is a socialist country, we cannot define which other states are either socialist or leftist. What I can say is there is an unquestionable and evident fact that should convince us. We are reaching an agreement on the fact that we cannot remain outside the management of the economy, and we have so far succeeded in controlling the crisis because of our unconventional economies, which have several common features. [passage omitted]

Today we have only one alternative: Either we grow within SELA, turning it into an improved political and economic organization that we can call the Organization of Latin American and Caribbean States, or we keep our organization inactive and powerless, letting it slide backwards like other integration efforts. Under the current circumstances, the only feasible chance is to move forward.

History teaches us the only alternative is to take decisive, significant steps. Even though we may have used different words to talk about the same issue, we are gradually becoming aware of our points of agreement. However, we have so far been unable to identify such coincidences in our meetings. Peru maintains that we must revitalize, strengthen, and work for SELA, rather than expect SELA to work for us. We consider SELA as the springboard for our hopes, for our devotion to integration and to the revolution. We consider it as the stronghold that shelters our will and our hopes.

This is why we have to strengthen unity and our right to believe integration, because we see unity as the path that will lead us to development. Only through integration will we overcome our isolation and impotence. Only through integration can we succeed in taking a significant, historical leap. Only through integration will we be able to build a development model that will not be a mere repetition of systems based on consumption or on bureaucracy. Only through integration will we succeed in expanding our markets. Only through integration will both our people and our products command respect because we will have political power. Only through integration will our voice be heard at the world level. Only through integration will we be able to talk about democracy and justice, two concepts that today seem to be in mutual contradiction and that appear as remote possibilities for the impoverished debtor countries, which have tried to follow certain models but which can now hardly sell their raw materials and products.

We need a new framework, a new stage, a qualitative leap if we want to avoid mere repetitions of models based on bureaucracy or consumption, and if we want to avoid repeating the experiences of other nations which are appropriate only for those individual nations. This new framework must be built upon a political, economic, vital, and human accord among our nations, within a new organization. This new organization could be the Organization of Latin American and Caribbean States. I know our proposal to create such an organization may seem unconventional, even today, when the debt is compelling us to make unorthodox decisions, when economic plans that would have seemed unacceptable 2 or 3 years ago are being designed, and when we are discovering that the real driving force behind the economy is demand, rather than the deceitful foreign credit; it may also seem unconventional because of our particular demands. Yet I believe there is a time when one has to call a spade a spade, when one has to see things with an eye toward the future, when one has to speak up to provide the necessary thrust to move forward and to fulfill hopes and dreams.

That is the only alternative we can see. When we talk about nationalism in Peru we are not merely referring to nationalism within our borders. We strongly believe in a continental, defensive, and anti-imperialistic nationalism. [passage omitted]

We need a hemispheric reorganization of international relations. Latin America and the Caribbean reside in this hemisphere with one of the great powers. Latin America and the Caribbean, because they live so close to that power, are trying to imitate the life-style and the destiny of that great power. This will only create greater subordination and less independence.

Latin America and the Caribbean live in this hemisphere with a great power but are clearly part of a world divided between the rich and industrialized North and the poor and underdeveloped South. Therefore, Latin America and the Caribbean need to form an organization that will not be ashamed of reaching political understanding. But reaching political understanding would be a crime because allegations will be made that political understanding must not be sought. What kind of absurdity is the idea that the foreign debt issue is economic and not political, when we all know these rules have been respected and continue to be respected only by force.

Politics is the relationship between powers. The economic issue is only a cover to try to make us forget that in reality we live dominated. When different countries with different ideologies complain, they are not heard, for political reasons by the dominant powers. Therefore, when we demand a hemispheric reorganization we think, dream and believe that some time in the future, perhaps soon, we will create an Organization of Latin American and Caribbean States where we can achieve many things. This does not mean being an enemy of a world power, an enemy of the United States. We accept the fact that we are neighbors, with realism, but also with the right to defend our chances to expand.

The OAS must continue to be a forum, but a forum for the North-South relationship, a forum to which our peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean can go with a consensus, with common ideas, a forum where we should not pretend a unilateral relationship which could be seen ironically in the future as pretending to be equal. We will be equals when we create a different organization, an organization gathering people with common interests, an organization of Latin America and the Caribbean which could come to an understanding with our great neighbor on equal terms about the North-South relationship which is nowadays the big issue.

The organizations that were created after the second world war must therefore be revised in the light of the current situation like the foreign debt issue toward new economic concepts. The TIAR [Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty] is an example which can be better explained by the Argentine minister. TIAR was ineffective under the circumstances in which it had to act. The OAS is the same thing. They should be kept, but under a new meaning, a new reality as a forum for North-South dialogue. But before we get to this type of forum we must meet and come to agreements.

The objective of the Peruvian Government is to defend stubbornly and permanently the idea of agreement because it is a historic proposal that has been demanded by all countries. But in order to do that we need dialogue without ceremonies or protocol.

We need an informal dialogue. The Peruvian Constitution, for example, establishes that Congress must approve any request for the president to leave the country; however, our Constitution also establishes that a citizen of any country in the continent can acquire Peruvian citizenship without losing his own citizenship. I believe it is paradoxical that after granting such rights to the citizens of the Americas, the Constitution should set forth that the Peruvian president needs permission to travel to Argentina, Mexico, or Bolivia. In fact, he should need no more than his Latin American citizenship to leave, and he should travel unspectacularly and without formal welcoming ceremonies, because in the final analysis, we are all the same people and we all share a common destiny.

I greet this meeting of the SELA, which I hope will remain firm and increasingly stronger. I greet (Sebastian Allegret) and all the delegates. I welcome you on behalf of the Peruvian people, who are struggling against several adverse circumstances, like the economic crisis which has affected all countries alike, like the debt, and like terrorism which has forced us to fight and kill within the law. I greet you on behalf of the Peruvian people, who know something new is coming to life, emerging from the remains of what appeared to be exhausted. It is possible to feel the dizziness and the impulse of a birth. I am convinced that we will witness something new, something different, in which Latin America and the Caribbean will unite to build our future, because that is the only possibility to defend our peoples. If we do not remain blind and if we open our eyes to history, we will achieve integration driven by our own people, the people of Latin America and the Caribbean. Thank you, very much and welcome. [applause]

Costa Rica Urges Unity

PA171524 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Even though Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto has admitted he cannot tell if the purpose of Peruvian President Alan Garcia's proposal is the creation of a continental organization that excludes the United States, he said the agreement reached in Cartagena was to strengthen the OAS.

Foreign Minister Madrigal said: I do not think that so different a disposition would have been taken so soon if only a few weeks ago we had decided to support the OAS secretary, strengthening that continental organization.

Regarding the United States, Madrigal Nieto said we must take its problems into consideration, as it should take ours. If we drift apart from the United States, we would not accomplish any great achievement. Madrigal Nieto thinks we could not function with a policy that does not include the United States.

Madrigal considers that, faced with the problem of the foreign debt, Latin America should combine its efforts and ideas to seek a solution. However, he pointed out the foreign debt should not be taken as merely a financial problem, but as part of the problems the developing countries should resolve.

Members Unable To Pay Debts

PY182359 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0832 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Lima, 18 Oct (EFE) -- Ministers and representatives of 16 Latin American and Caribbean governments have jointly admitted they are unable to pay their foreign debts, and they took their first step toward the formation of a new sort of OAS organization.

The SELA meeting held in Lima concluded with the signing of economic and political agreements by such different governments as those of Chile and Cuba and with the conviction of the need to urgently reach an understanding at all levels. [passage omitted]

The SELA members believe it is very necessary to increase investments in the region and to improve the conditions under which they are brought in, as well as to stop the migration of capital from the region to the industrialized countries. The foreign debts of these countries total approximately 350 billion [currency not specified]. In their efforts to comply with their obligations, they have exported a net $100 billion worth of capital abroad in the last 4 years, according to SELA figures.

In addition to this problem, the Latin American and Caribbean economic situation has worsened because of the drop in prices of their basic products, which constitute 80 percent of their exports, as well as because of the protectionist measures adopted by the United States, in particular.

As important measures for the future of the region, SELA approved that mechanisms for seeking regional agreements be strengthened and that joint action be pursued at international forums and in negotiations.

In this regard, SELA supported the proposal set forth by Peruvian President Alan Garcia at the opening of the sessions that SELA be transformed into a new organization of American states without the participation of the United States. President Garcia said "we do not want to stand against the United States, but by our right to defend ourselves," and then proposed the current OAS be retained as a forum for the North-South dialogue.

The ministers and representatives of the 26 SELA member countries have asked Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner to prepare -- on the basis of the "important proportion" of President Garcia -- proposals "to adjust the current mechanisms to the new reality and demands of the international situation."

As an indication of the new direction to be taken, the final SELA communique is not only restricted to economic topics, but also refers to political issues, expressing support for the peace-making efforts of the Contadora Group and condemnation of the racist South African Government.

Concerning the Central American conflict, the Latin American and Caribbean countries reaffirmed the principle of seeking the peaceful solution of conflicts and strict respect for international law.

The 26 regional governments also called for "respect for the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of peoples, so that peace, democracy, and development can be attained in Central America."

In addition, two meetings were organized during today's session for 1987: one, a regional conference on basic products to be held in Guatemala in January, and the other, a special SELA ministerial meeting to analyze the proposal aimed at strengthening the organization.

Except for the opening and closing sessions, the remainder of the SELA sessions were held behind closed doors, without speeches or declarations. "We have started a new work method," Peruvian Ambassador Osvaldo Rivero commented. "This is very important because we moved from debating as an assembly to negotiating as an executive board."

Wagner Closes Meeting 17 Oct

PY181806 Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 17 Oct (AFP) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner has said the SELA meeting, which ended here tonight, has strengthened the unity among 26 countries of the region, and it is believed an organization of Latin America and Caribbean states will soon be created.

Wagner said the Lima meeting showed SELA member countries are determined to promote unity in the region. He added: We have discussed President Garcia's proposal to create a new organization that would facilitate our current tasks.

Earlier, Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle told the press that at the last plenary session, the SELA member countries unanimously approved the creation of this organization, but for technical reasons, it was requested Peru draft the bases of the organization in cooperation with the governments of the other countries.

After the closing session of the 12th SELA Council meeting, which for the first time was held away from its Caracas headquarters, Wagner said the creation of a new organization of Latin American countries, which embodies the hopes of the Latin American people, will require hard work.

It was decided at the SELA meeting that Peru will draft, with the help of the other member countries, a package of implementing proposals that will be examined in a special meeting of the Latin American Council in 1987.

Wagner refrained from commenting on the scope of the new organization by saying the fact that Peru was chosen to draft the guidelines for the organization means that one country can be discreet out of respect for the other Latin American countries.

Wagner presided over the SELA closing ceremony, which was simple and without protocol, and delivered a final speech that was scrupulously based on the conclusions contained in the Lima communique.

CHILE'S DEL VALLE ON ECONOMIC PRESSURE AT SELA

PY171838 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has rejected foreign economic pressures directed at altering the sovereign decisions of states. The Chilean foreign minister made this statement in a speech he delivered to the opening session of the meeting of foreign ministers of the Latin American Economic System, SELA, which is being held in Lima, Peru. Del Valle delivered the speech in his capacity as president of the foreign ministers meeting.

A report on Del Valle's speech was issued by the Chilean Foreign Ministry in Santiago. Del Valle first welcomed the Paraguayan delegation. Paraguay has become a full SELA member, raising the number of SELA member countries to 26. Del Valle said by choosing Lima as the site of this SELA session, the SELA member countries wished to express to the Peruvian Government and its people their recognition of the constant work they have carried out to promote regional development and the new ideas to confront those problems that are shared by the Latin American countries.

When describing the basic talks of SELA, the Chilean foreign minister said this meeting is the most relevant and decisive within the framework of which we must resolve urgent issues, such as those regarding the serious international economic distortions that delay the legitimate aspirations our countries share to achieve development, justice, an social well-being.

Del Valle said today we are most concerned about the serious problem of the foreign debt, the increasing protectionism in international trade, the contraction of the supply of financial resources in the region, and the financial and economic pressures that are being increasingly used as tools of political coercion.

Del Valle also said the Latin American foreign debt problem, which is reaching insufferable levels, is worsening. He declared the Latin American countries are making incredible sacrifices to service their debts and this is greatly affecting their social, economic, and political development.

Del Valle added that we have reached the absurd situation in which it is the Latin American debtor countries that are paying for the economic recovery of the industrial world. In the last 4 years, the Latin American countries have transferred over $100 billion to creditor countries. This surpasses by $8 billion the amount the Latin American countries exported in 1985.

The Chilean foreign minister said we reassert our conviction that the foreign debt is a problem that must be shared on equal and just bases by all parties involved. Thus, creditors, debtors, and financial organizations must assume their degree of responsibility.

In the speech delivered in Lima, Peru, Del Valle added that any solution to this problem must necessarily be based on a substantial increase in trade, financing, and investment. To do otherwise, he said, would be tantamount to mortgaging development and social peace. Del Valle stated that unfortunately, we do not see the industrialized countries adopting an attitude that is consequent with this situation. Moreover, their policies have increased the formidable deterioration in the terms of the trade, thus undermining even further the possibility of allowing us to responsibly fulfill our financial commitments.

The Chilean foreign minister also said that we reject those economic pressures directed at altering the sovereign decisions of states. These constitute unacceptable interference in issues that are in the exclusive competence of each country, and they strive to impose solutions alien to the situation our countries are experiencing.

In his speech to the SELA meeting, Jaime del Valle said regional cooperation is an imperious need in view of the uncertain situation. In this regard, SELA gives us the opportunity to put our willingness to cooperate at all economic levels to work. The Chilean foreign minister later in the session handed over the presidency of the 12th SELA meeting [as heard] to Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner.

Comments on Garcia Proposal

PY181410 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle today commented on President Alan Garcia's proposal of creating an organization of Latin American and Caribbean States. Let us listen to him:

[Begin recording] [Del Valle] We find the proposal very interesting. We believe any organizaton aimed at strengthening the ties that unite our countries, especially in certain political aspects, is interesting. _

We want, however, to safeguard the existing organizations, and to find ways of reconciling President Garcia's new interesting proposal with the Chilean positon of strengthening organizations such as the OAS.

[Reporter] Dr Del Valle, what is your opinion about President Garcia's proposal of dealing with the foreign debt from a political and economic point of view?

[Del Valle] This proposal coincides with the resolutions of the consensus of Cartagena in that the Latin American foreign debt does require political treatment because of its volume and its special characteristics. Mere financial or economic solutions are not sufficient. [end recording]

DENMARK PARDONS DEBT OF OVER $40 MILLION

PY181734 Paris AFP in Spanish 1843 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 17 Oct (AFP) -- Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal reported today in Lima that Denmark has released Bolivia from a debt of more than $40 million. Bedregal, who is attending the 12th SELA conference, has described the Danish decision as an example that industrialized nations should imitate to help the developing countries burdened by the foreign debt caused by the financial crisis.

Bedregal did not specify the exact amount of the Bolivian debt to Denmark, but said the forgiven debt is between $40 and $50 million. In a news conference he explained Bolivia has managed to refinance its debt which is estimated at some $5 billion by implementing a stabilization program that has considerably reduced hyperinflation of 40,000 percent recorded in the period between August 1984 and August 1985.

POLICE FORCE UNDERGOES STRUCTURAL REORGANIZATION

PY171709 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The police headquarters has ordered an administrative reorganization in several of its departments, and particularly in the National Directorate for the Control of Dangerous Drugs. As of today, this department is the only one responsible for the handling, control, and struggle against drug trafficking. Consequently, this department will autonomously conduct all antidrug operations at a national level.

It was also decided that the Mobil Units for Rural areas, Umopar, will fall exclusively under the National Directorate for the Control of Dangerous Drugs. These two specialized technical branches of the national police forces will be under the direction of the police headquarters in order to ensure more coordinated and effective actions.

FINANCE MINISTER ANNOUNCES NEW CURRENCY FOR 1987

PY172359 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Finance Minister Juan Cariaga has confirmed that the current currency will serve as legal tender until [passage indistinct] and the new currency, the condor, will start circulating next year. Minister Cariaga also said printing of the new currency will begin as soon as the respective law and executive decree are approved by Congress and the executive branch.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT LINE APPROVED -- The Andean Development Corporation has approved a $65-million credit line for Bolivia to be jointly financed with other international credit organizations. This credit line allows Bolivia to have access to international credits totaling approximately $300 million for the implementation of projects in the agriculture and livestock, industrial, and mining sectors. [Summary] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 2 Oct 86 P 3 PY]

ITAMARATY DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF GORBACHEV VISIT

PY182340 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Oct 86 p 6

[Text] Brasilia -- Brazil is not accustomed to arranging visits of foreign heads of state through the mediation of other heads of state. This is a valid rule even for CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, who according to a statement yesterday by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin will tour Latin America. Alfonsin said negotiations already are under way for Gorbachev to make a 2-day stop in Brazil. However, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry has reported in Brasilia that it does not have an official communique on such a visit.

Itamaraty spokesman Ruy Nogueira said Brazil is interested in receiving Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in the first quarter of 1987. At the meeting they held at the United Nations in New York on 25 September, Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto Abreu Sodre reiterated his invitation to Shevardnadze, who should come to Brazil before President Jose Sarney's visit to the Soviet Union.

MINISTER CRITICIZES EEC, U.S. SUGAR POLICY

PY171737 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Oct 86 p 22

[Excerpt] Maceio, Alagoas -- Yesterday, at the opening of the 22nd meeting of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries (Geplacea) in this state capital, Industry and Commerce Minister Jose Hugo Castelo Branco criticized the U.S. protectionist policy of granting subsidies which "causes losses to the Brazilian economy and imposes sacrifices on the Brazilian people because as a result of that policy, the price of Brazilian sugar has increased, employment in the sugar sector has declined, and our export revenues have markedly decreased."

The minister said "our government has repeated at several international forums that the EEC and U.S. agricultural policies have brought heavy losses to our economies by closing their markets, by causing deterioration of international prices, and by practicing unfair competition in the world market."

Regarding the sugar policy, mainly that of the United States, Minister Hugo Castelo Branco said its impact on the market is just as disrupting.

Not only has the United States reduced its sugar market and its sugar imports, just to protect a domestic industry that has lost its competitiveness -- not to mention the increasing use of sugar substitutes in that country -- but also it has recently sold 145,000 tons of sugar to the PRC at prices even lower than the already low international prices." [quotation marks as published] [passage omited]

ITAMARATY ASSESSES CREATION OF COMMON MARKET

PY180331 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2054 GMT 16 Oct 86

[By Jorge Matiz F.]

[Text] Brasilia, 16 Oct (EFE) -- Foreign Ministry sources reported that Brazil believes for the time being it is not appropriate to extend to other Latin American nations the trade agreements recently signed with Argentina.

The Brazilian position will be conveyed to Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor who will arrive next Monday in Brasilia on a 2-day official visit during which he will emphasize the Mexican desire to join those agreements.

Brazilian Foreign Ministry sources told EFE that "before creating a Latin American common market, an amount of prudent time is required to assess the results of the agreements with Argentina." In September, Mexico twice expressed its interest in joining the trade agreements signed on 28 July 1986 in Buenos Aires by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Brazilian President Jose Sarney. "Those assessments will be made only when the two presidents sign the final agreements on tariffs and bilateral trade in Brasilia on 9 December 1986," the official sources said.

In addition, problems of a political nature exist with other Latin American nations that cannot be excluded from a regional agreement. "The bilateral agreements with Latin American nations are mainly confronted with problems of a political nature," the source said.

As an example, the source cited the cases of Peru and Bolivia. Brazil is currently holding negotiations with Peru and Bolivia to increase trade. "With Peru we are negotiating a trade agreement that has not gone forward because we are concerned about the internal political situation of that country," the Brazilian diplomat said. Those political problems are related to what Itamaraty, the Brazilian Foreign Affairs Ministry, describes as "political instability owing to the escalation of guerrilla actions and the performance of its economy."

Concerning the Bolivian case, the source explained the agreement is a political agreement rather than a trade agreement. "We have decided to purchase gas from Bolivia because this way we are helping its economy since we are approaching self-sufficiency in gas supplies. By guaranteeing a permanent flow of money to Bolivia we are preventing a serious problem such as the processing of cocaine from thriving on our border," the official noted.

Asked on these reports, Brazilian Government officials confirmed the assessments made by Itamaraty, adding that "if to the Bolivian and Peruvian cases we add, for obvious reasons, the impossibility to negotiate with nations like Chile and Nicaragua, then very few nations would join that Latin American common market."

A government official said: "Additionally, some South American nations have welcomed, but with reservations, the agreements with Argentina," mentioning among them Paraguay, Venezuela, and Colombia. "We would again fall back into exactly what we want to combat, that is, the ineffectiveness of some regional organizations," the government official stated, remarking that "for this reason one must first politically and economically assess the agreements already signed before thinking about extending them to other nations."

The government official excluded Uruguay from the countries that would present a problem for the establishment of the common market, stating that "geographically, historically, and economically the agreements signed between Brazil and Argentina must pass through Montevideo."

POLICE SEIZE LARGEST AMOUNT OF COCAINE TO DATE

PY171811 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2255 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Federal Police has seized in Sao Paulo the largest amount of cocaine ever found in the country. Following yesterday's arrests of Juca Galeano and of (Papi) in Sao Paulo, in possession of 150 kg of cocaine paste, today the police found another 250 kg of pure cocaine, ready for consumption. This discovery was made in the apartment of another member of the gang, Walter Nusbaum.

In the police station the cocaine bags have been stored in a place of honor; after all, in only 2 days the cocaine seized here in Sao Paulo represents 64-percent of all the cocaine discovered in the country last year. The 150 kg seized yesterday, plus the 250 kg seized today, makes this is the largest amount seized in the history of the Brazilian police. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

SEVERAL AMBASSADORS APPOINTED -- During a special congressional session last night, the Senate approved the appointments of new Brazilian amabassadors abroad: Marcilio Marques Moreira was appointed ambassador to the United States; Otavio Rainho da Silva Netto, to India; Jorge Pires do Rio, to Thailand; Carlos Eduardo Alves de Souza, to Czhechoslovakia; Carlos Alberto Leite Barbosa, to Italy; Bernardo Acevedo Brito; to Zimbabwe; Celso Antonio de Souza e Silva, to Great Britain; Aderbal Costa, to Guyana; Luis Felipe Teixeira Soares, to Spain; Oscar Soto Lourenco Fernandes, to the FRG; and Joao Tabajara de Oliveira, to Austria. [Excerpt] [Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Oct 86 PY]

NEW HUNGARIAN, PHILIPPINE AMBASSADORS -- President Jose Sarney today received the credentials of new Philippine Ambassador Lauro Baja Jr, and new Hungarian Ambassador Gabor Suto. Baja Jr has served in London and at the United Nations. Suto was ambassador to Cuba, Brazil, and Mozambique, and in 1983 he was appointed head of the Latin American Department of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 8 Oct 86 PY]

NEW SUNAB SUPERINTENDENT APPOINTED -- Finance Minister Dilson Funaro has confirmed the appointment of Aluisio Teixeira, current Executive Secretary of the Interministerial Price Commission, as new SUNAB [National Superintendency of Supplies] Superintendent. [Excerpt] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Oct 86 PY]

NEW DAILY PUBLISHED -- Sao Paulo, 7 Oct (AFP) -- The first issue of the new daily O RETRATO DO BRASIL appeared today. This newspaper, which is produced by a group of journalists and intellectuals, is edited in Sao Paulo and has 12 pages. It intends to follow an objective and independent line in favor of Brazil's democratization, land reform, and Brazil's independence from its creditor countries. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2135 GMT 7 Oct 86 PY]

RESCUE TEAMS REACH CRASHED PLANE; NO SURVIVERS

PY172200 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpts] With great difficulty patrols reached the site where the Navy 212 fighter crashed. The plane had taken off from the El Belloto Naval Base with 11 people on board. Since early today, the rescue patrols have undertaken the arduous task of retrieving the bodies of the victims. [passage omitted]

Two forensic experts and Lieutenant Commander Juan Casi, who will conduct an investigation to establish the causes of the accident, arrived today at the site of the crash. Experts on airplane crashes have also arrived. The media has not been allowed access to the site, so as not to obstruct the investigations under way and the rescue operation. [passage omitted]

According to what was reported by the first naval zone, the bodies of the naval personnel will be taken to the Admiral Nesqui Navy Hospital once they are retrieved.

NEW UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL ASSUMES DUTIES

PY112214 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The new under secretary general of the government assumed his duties today. [passage omitted] He did so during a ceremony held at the Diego Portales building. Government Secretary General Francisco Javier Cuadra conducted the ceremonies. In his speech, the new under secretary general of the government, Colonel Claudio Guzman Perez, reasserted the objectives of the military government. [passage omitted]

In his farewell speech the outgoing under secretary general, Colonel Jose Guillermo Carrera Rivera, stressed the transition stage the country is experiencing in keeping with the 1980 Constitution. [passage omitted]

LOCAL BUSINESS WANTS DANUS TO REMAIN AS INTENDANT

PY170400 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Report by Rodrigo Araya]

[Text] A series of business organizations grouped in the Magallanes Front will request President Pinochet to allow Major General Luis Danus to remain in his present post as regional intendant. As is well-known, General Danus has just been retired and it is reported he will soon be appointed Chilean consul in the city of San Francisco.

According to Magallanes Front leaders, the request has nothing to do with dislike for the officer who will succeed Gen Danus in his post as regional intendant. It has been noted that because of its obvious characteristics, the Magallanes region needs a regional officer to be posted for a longer period. Gen Danus has declined comment because he said I do not want to pressure the person who must make the final decision by issuing my own opinion.

[Begin Danus recording] Well, this is the opinion of other people. I believe it would be improper for me to specify whether I am in favor or against this request. I am pleased to know there are people requesting the extension of my term instead of requesting my departure. However, I will not specify my personal wish because in doing so I would be virtually pressuring the proper authority. I cannot say I want to stay because perhaps he does not want me to remain in this post. I am not going to state an opinion. [end recording]

Danus also declined to comment on whether the term established for the regional intendant is adequate, but he said the period is long enough to familiarize yourself with the problems affecting the region. The Magallanes Front members hope to request the extension of Gen Danus' term as regional intendant sometime this weekend. President Pinochet is arriving tomorrow on an official visit to the region.

Gen Danus held a 2-hour meeting yesterday afternoon with the U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Inter-American Affairs, Nestor Sanchez, and with the U.S. Charge d'affaires in Chile George Jones. There were no official reports about the issues discussed at the meeting, which was held at Danus' private residence. Before their meeting with Gen Danus, the U.S. officials held meetings with Punta Arenas Bishop Tomas Gonzalez, with the presidents of the regional medical board, and the regional bar association. During a brief meeting with journalists, Nestor Sanchez said he believes there may be a dialogue between the government and the opposition so as to overcome the present national situation which he described as complex.

VALDES MEETS U.S. OFFICIAL; STRATEGY UNCHANGED

PY180240 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] According to Christian Democratic Party [PDC] President Gabriel Valdes, there will be no changes in PDC political guidelines after the meeting with U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Inter-American Affairs, Nestor Sanchez. The PDC leader said his party's strategy will remain unchanged because, like all Chilean democratic political parties, it is our tradition to make decisions by ourselves, in an independent manner.

Regarding the meeting with the U.S. official, Gabriel Valdes said it was an extremely frank and open meeting. He added that Nestor Sanchez did not bring any special message with him of any specific proposal.

TORMO STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF ISSUES IN DIALOGUE

PY170330 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Radical Democratic Party [PDR] leaders said the Christian Democratic Party's [PDC] position regarding the agenda for dialogue with Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia is wrong. PDR President Jaime Tormo said the initiatives to be discussed regarding the political parties' law and the system of votes and vote counting are essential issues that must be discussed.

Regarding the political parties' law, Tormo said it is a part of the legal organization established by the 1980 Constitution and it is quite important because this is the first time the activities of political parties will be standardized. Tormo added political party leaders will now enjoy legal status because they will be elected by party members thus replacing an old system through which party leaders were elected by a select few.

As for the voting system and the vote counting law, Tormo said this is an essential law because it establishes definitions regarding the holding of single-candidate plebiscites and multi-candidate elections. [passage omitted]

The Radical Democratic Party has been invited to participate in the dialogue with the interior minister to discuss the political parties law, the voting system, and the vote counting law. This was confirmed by PDR sources after a written invitation was received. It was reported this invitation was extended to Jaime Tormo, Julio Duran, Edwin (Latrof), Rafael Otero, and Emilio Edwards, top-ranking PDR leaders. The meeting will begin tomorrow at Government House at 1600.

Juan Carmona Agrees

PY170325 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The Social Christian Movement, headed by Juan De Dios Carmona, will reportedly be the first political group to be invited to participate in the dialogue that Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia will initiate tomorrow with political parties. This meeting opens the talks between the government and national opinion trends regarding the political parties law, and the vote counting law.

This information was disclosed by Social Christian Movement Leader William Thayer at Government House after he met with President Pinochet in his capacity as general manager of a Chilean publishing house that prints legal publications. Thayer said while he was in the presidential office waiting room he talked with Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia about the dialogue. Thayer said it was very likely the Social Christian Movement will meet with the interior minister tomorrow. Thayer said he believes it is very reasonable for the interior minister to start the talks with those sectors that in one way or another have shown a willingness to talk with the government.

Thayer added that he believes it is logical for the talks between the government and the democratic opposition to have an agenda that starts by discussing the most urgent national issues such as the political parties law and the vote counting law. He also said he believes once the political parties law is issued, the government and the democratic opposition may get on with discussing other issues.

[Begin Thayer recording] The normalization of a country and a democratic transition process presupposes certain stages that must be completed. One of these stages is to have valid interlocutors. Once this stage is completed, that is once political parties are headed by true official leaders -- not by unofficial leaders as is the situation today without exception -- and once political parties are legally established and recognized, once political leaders are confirmed by their respective organizations, any issue may be discussed (?but of course with certain) limitations. Therefore, there must be a reciprocal recognition: political parties must be recognized as such, just as the government must be recognized in its capacity as such. [end recording]

William Thayer added that he believes the great weakness undermining the National Accord is that, despite the fact that it is made up of political leaders, they will only be recognized as such once the political parties law is issued. This is why it is wrong to refuse to sit down at the discussion table to talk about this law.

Carmona, Tormo Meet with Garcia

PY180246 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpts] It is important that all Chileans help the government because by listening to the opinion of democratic political sectors it is beginning a stage that can lead us to an overall understanding. This is what Juan de Dios Carmona, president of the Social Christian Movement, said today at the end of a meeting with Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia.

During this first meeting, the interior minister listened to the suggestions and comments Carmona made on the political parties law as well as on the vote and vote counting law. In this meeting with Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia, the Social Christian Movement was represented by six other party leaders in addition to Juan de Dios Carmona.

Just as has been reported, the government of President Augusto Pinochet has started to hold meetings with community representative sectors with the objective of listening to their views on political laws. At the end of the meeting, Carmona briefed reporters on the issues discussed during the meeting.

[Begin Carmona recording] There is a lot being said at this time regarding the political parties law, particularly regarding those measures that have blocked its implementation. These are: the possibility of political parties at the regional level; the number of signatures needed to legalize political parties and the length of time they can exist. I believe all these issues can be overcome and we may be able to achieve an understanding so as to facilitate the establishment of political parties and so we can undertake a stage of normal political activities. [end recording]

Juan de Dios Carmona added that the Social Christian Movement had made some suggestions in this regard, particularly on the characteristics that political parties must have under a presidential regime like the one in Chile. He said political parties must always serve human beings. He also said the interior minister submitted to them the draft bill on the vote and vote counting law, on which they must submit suggestions and observations in the future. Carmona said these talks must be interpreted as a valuable precedence that will lead to future meetings under the best of conditions. He asserted there can be no talks without a previously established agenda on the issues that must be discussed.

[Begin Carmona recording] A dialogue must be undertaken with the proper persons. Those who want to participate in a dialogue cannot say beforehand: I want to exclude the government, I want to hold a dialogue with those I propose. I believe the situation must be standardized. I believe the idea of discussing the political parties law makes this possibility feasible. It is in this sense that we have welcomed this initiative promoted by the interior minister as a specific precedent that will lead to the holding of a political dialogue and the achievement of an understanding in the future. [end recording]

Carmona also said the Social Christian Movement had informed the interior minister they also represented the National Labor Front, which is headed by former interior minister, Sergio Onofre Jarpa.

The government is in more of a hurry than the so-called democratic opposition sector to issue the political laws within the framework of the present transition process. This was stated by Radical Democratic Party [PDR] President Jaime Tormo at the end of a political dialogue with the interior minister.

Ricardo Garcia began today a series of meetings to be held with representatives from social and political sectors. He did so with the objective of listening to opinions regarding the political parties law and vote counting law. Also present at the meeting with the PDR leader were Rafael Otero, Julio Duran, Edwin (Latrof), and Emilio Edwards. Jaime Tormo expressed his great optimism regarding the good result of these talks. [passage omitted] Regarding the steps that must be taken to achieve a true and complete democracy, Jaime Tormo said:

[Begin Tormo recording] We believe if we truly want to achieve a democracy, we must have all the infrastructure demanded by a democracy. It is precisely this structure that we are helping to establish through the issuance of the voting law, the electoral law and the political parties law. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The PDR president said he is certain the meeting was completely satisfactory because everything is being done in keeping with the established Constitution.

SOCIALIST WARNS AGAINST 'SALVADORIZING' COUNTRY

PY180213 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1636 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 17 Oct (EFE) -- During an act of solidarity held at the Chilean Bar Association club to mark his freedom after 19 days of detention, Chilean socialist leader Ricardo Lagos warned about the risk of "Salvadorizing Chile." Several political personalities such as Gabriel Valdes, president of the Christian Democratic Party, Armando Jaramillo, president of the Republican party, the ambassadors of Canada, Austria, the FRG, and diplomatic representatives of Spain, France, and Great Britain were present at the ceremony. [passage omitted]

After noting he has never been told the reasons for his detention or for his release, Lagos referred to the position adopted by the opposition in relation to the current military regime. He also pointed out the errors made by the opposition, saying, nevertheless, an important uniformity has been achieved. Lagos stressed that adversities of today and of the past have sat together to demand the return to democracy, to specify some of the main points and to promise not to seek another dictatorial solution.

The socialist leader expressed the need to explain that "the forms of struggle set forth by the majority is always incompatible with the war, armed, or military mechanisms which a falsely enlightened minority group intends to impose." He said the Communist Party has a role to play in the Chilean political scene, as it has in the past, but it has to adopt a clear position regarding terrorism. "We do not want to exclude anyone, but the problem is we must all accept the establishment of a common path, and whoever disagrees with this basic democratic principle, has no right to join the democrats."

Referring to the possible dialogue between the forces of opposition and the military regime, he said "only negotiation supported massively and actively by the people will lead to a situation different from claudication."

He added in this regard any solution must be based on the recognition that sovereignty is based on the people, "and once this is established we want to talk with the Armed Forces," he stated.

He rejected talks about "cosmetic solutions," that want to maintain the current institutional order, an order which does not understand the need to achieve mechanisms for a profound change. "If we do not find a solution today there will be a lengthy and bloody war that will bleed the nation for decades," Lagos said, warning against the risk of "Salvadorizing Chile" because a late political solution is not good for anything.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE IN VALPARAISO; 24 ARRESTED

PY170241 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpt] There was a series of incidents today in Valparaiso. The demonstrations promoted by university students ended with the evacuation of the Valparaiso Catholic University building and the arrest of 24 students.

Twenty four students were arrested today after Carabineros agents broke into the Monsignor (?Greenspery) and the main Catholic University buildings. It must be noted that during the afternoon a large number of students have been staging demonstrations demanding the release from jail of Rene Luis Escobar, president of the Catholic University Student Federation, who has been held at the Valparaiso Jail since 4 September. Escobar is charged with these offenses: The first concerns charges pressed by the regional intendant's office, and on which he was on bail, and the second involves slandering Carabineros on duty. [passage omitted]

Rector Issues Communique

PY181306 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] The Valparaiso Catholic University Rectorate has released a communique on recent events. The communique states that a group of students has held demonstrations on Brazil Avenue, in front of the (Guilbert) Building. This prompted the reaction of Carabineros who dispersed the students, some of whom sought refuge inside the main university building. At approximately 1700, a Molotov cocktail was hurled from that building at a Carabineros vehicle. Rector Juan Enrique (Simmel) then ordered the eviction of the students from the (Guilbert) Building. More Molotov cocktails were hurled from the building. Carabineros who reached the terrace on the third floor found more Molotov cocktails there. The rector was informed of the situation by Carabineros, who, on orders of the commander of the state of siege zone, raided the building.

As a result of this, several students were detained. The communique states the rector wants to stress that security measures will be adopted at all levels, especially among students of the university, to prevent a repetition of this regrettable action. The Valparaiso Archbishop and Great Chancellor of the Catholic University, Monsignor Francisco Bedoya Valenzuela, has sent a letter to the rector expressing concern over the situation and expressing solidarity with the university authorities.

JOURNALIST DETAINED IN U.S. RETURNS, COMMENTS

[Interview with journalist Patricia Lara by reporter Jaime Rueda Dominguez in Barranquilla; date not given -- recorded]

PA180400 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Four days after she was arrested by the U.S. immigration authorities, journalist Patricia Lara has returned. We talked to her during the stopover in Barranquilla, and then she was received in Bogota.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Jaime Rueda Dominguez] Patricia Lara said she experienced many difficulties, among them that she been assigned to an inaccessible bunk bed to sleep on and she spent 4 days practically sleeping on the floor, on a mattress. She requested the intervention of the attorney general of the Republic to plead for the thousands of Colombians who are despised abroad. During the past 5 days, she slept only 1 day. She noted the food in the Manhattan jail was deficient. She said the U.S. Government has not been able to prove anything.

[Lara] I was not allowed to attend the court; they did not let me go. Shortly afterwards, the Colombian ambassador in Washington, Francisco Posada de la Pena, told me according to the State Department, I was involved in acts that could endanger U.S. security. I was in constant contact . . . [corrects herself] not in constant contact with Ambassador Posada de la Pena, because he also was not allowed to communicate with me and was not allowed to communicate with the State Department. Yesterday, he told me he was unable to talk over the telephone with the State Department.

[Rueda Dominguez] After her arrival in Bogota, journalist Lara complained that in the past 3 days the authorities in the jail treated her rudely because she made declarations to the U.S. media. She said she is not a communist and she was surprised by the U.S. decision.

[Lara] I have never been a member of any communist party or of any guerrilla movement. I hope I will never have to pray -- as President Reagan would say -- that freedom of press and freedom of thought prevail in the United States. I hope the McCarthy years are gone. I hope I can return to see the Statue of Liberty shine again. [end recording]

Government Protest Arrest

PA190359 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0117 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Bogota, 18 Oct (EFE) -- Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes announced today the Colombian Government has formally protested to U.S. authorities over the arrest and expulsion of journalist Patricia Lara.

Upon his return from Lima, where he attended the Latin American Economic System (SELA) meeting, Londono Paredes said the protest was presented by Colombian Ambassador to Washington Francisco Posada de la Pena. Foreign Minister Londono Paredes insisted "this was not a normal arrest, because the journalist had obtained her visa legally."

Patricia Lara, who writes for Bogota's EL TIEMPO, the most influential Colombian newspaper, had been invited to visit Columbia University, her alma mater, but was arrested because her name appeared on a "black list" for alleged "subversive activities."

NEW AGRICULTURE MINISTER COMMENTS ON IMPORTS

PA172228 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Report by Alexandra Uribe]

[Text] The new Colombian agriculture and livestock minister is an agricultural engineer. He was president of the association of cotton growers and represented the president at the board of IDEMA [Agriculture and Livestock Institute]. Shortly after his appointment, he made his first appearance as minister at a cocktail party hosted by the Liberal Studies Institute in honor of the cabinet. Talking to newsmen, he commented on the importance of going back to the fields. He said that Colombia cannot reject international credits for the agricultural sector and admitted imports of food may be possible.

[Begin Agriculture Minister Luis Guillermo Parra recording] The country should not feel afraid to import. The country must defend national production. If the country's national production requires the import of foodstuffs, we must import them. We must not stubbornly say: We are only going to consume what we produce. Based on that, we would not have international trade. We would not be able to sell our flowers, our products, or our coffee if everybody made that sort of decision. [end recording]

The presidency issued a communique stating the resignation of former Minister Jose Fernando Botero was prompted solely by personal reasons. However, political and news circles insisted the resignation came as a result of the lack of resources for this sector and his apparent reluctance to name his collaborators.

[Begin Parra recording] I think you know more about this than I do. Botero asked for a leave of absence. I understand this leave was prompted by personal reasons. The questions you are asking me came as a result of his decision to withdraw. [end of recording]

TWO UP MEMBERS KILLED IN CAQUETA DEPARTMENT

PA182236 Paris AFP in Spanish 1725 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Bogota, 18 Oct (AFP) -- Two leaders of the Patriotic Union (UP) communist movement have been killed by unidentified persons in Florencia, capital of the department of Caqueta in southern Colombia, it was reported in Bogota today. The crimes committed against Diego Collazos and Luis Antonio Tique are in addition to the long list of UP members killed over the past few months.

Leaders of this movement, which supports the leftist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) -- now observing a truce -- demanded guarantees from the government to carry out the free exercise of their political activities.

BRIEFS

ENERGY INTERCONNECTION -- Colombia and Ecuador have made the first firm step toward establishment of an electrical connection between the two countries in order to improve service in the border areas and make their respective electrical systems more reliable. [Excerpt] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 14 Oct 86 p 2 PA]

PLRA MEMBERS FREED, EXPELLED FROM CONCEPCION

PY181322 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 17 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] All the "authentic" Liberal Radical Party [PLRA] members who were arrested in Horqueta were freed on the night of 15 October. Two of them, Gervasio Sanchez and Anibal Gimenez, were put on a bus in the company of two armed soldiers and expelled from Concepcion Department. Sanchez and Gimenez were arrested on 14 October at 2100 and were freed from the Yby Yau Police Precinct, to where they had been taken from Horqueta.

It was reported that Raul Zarza, Saturnino Lezcano, and Dr Victor Gimenez of the PLRA Concepcion Committee, were also freed after being warned that they must not hold their rally scheduled to mark the 18 October [founding of the Liberal Party]. They were planning this rally prior to their arrest.

Nevertheless, Edgar Villalba Riquelme, a member of the PLR "Popular Mobilization for Change" movement, has said that "despite the harrassment promoted by the 'genioles' group [Liberal Party faction] in collusion with the local authorities, the rally scheduled to take place at the Febrerista Revolutionary Party's headquarters in Concepcion will continue," adding that Dr Hermes Rafael Saguier will attend the rally.

Amid a tense atmosphere, both the Radical Liberal Party and the PLRA are making final preparations to mark the civic anniversary of 18 October 1891 in the city of Concepcion.

BRIEFS

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS ELECT LEADER -- The Christian Democratic Party yesterday held a convention during which Geronimo Irala Burgos was elected president. Jose Maria Bonin was elected first vice president and Juan Carlos Descalzo second vice president. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 29 Sep 86 P 12 PY]

JAPANESE AGREEMENTS -- Acting Foreign Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro and Japanese Ambassador Jutaro Sakamoto today signed two agreements. The first agreement, for 4,020,500,000 guaranies, will be for the construction and equipping of a Paraguayan-Japanese Center for the Development of Human Resources; and the second, for 50,942,100,000 guaranies, will be for the strengthening of the agricultural and livestock sector. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 3 Oct 86 P 9 PY]

EXPORT EARNINGS -- According to the records of the General Customs Administration, Paraguayan exports during the January-September 1986 period totaled $171.8 million. According to the information disclosed, cotton and soybean exports represented 61.67 percent of total exports. [Summary] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 1 Oct 86 pp 12, 13 PY]

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED IN ANDEAN PROVINCES

PY171359 Lima Radio Star Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The government has extended the state of emergency for 60 days in the Andean provinces of Daniel Carrion and Pasco because acts of violence continue to take place in these provinces. The government has also reiterated that the individual guarantees established in sections 7 and 20 G of Article 2 of the Constitution are still suspended.

MINISTER SAYS TERRORISTS ATTACKS 'UNDER CONTROL'

PY171311 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Remarks by War Minister General Jorge Flores to an "unidentified reporter on 17 October, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Flores] Some terrorist outbreaks have occurred in the 5th emergency subzone, in the area of (Ycuahuaman) in La Mar Province, but they are being kept under control. Several terrorists have died in clashes with security forces. Subversive material, food, medicines, and some weapons have been seized from terrorist camps.

[Reporter] Minister, is there any possibility of definitive lifting of the state of emergency?

[Flores] It is up to the chief of the Armed Forces Joint Command to recommend to the president of the republic the lifting of the curfew. For religious reasons, we will be suspending the curfew for 2 days. We will continue to evaluate the situation and the government will make the appropriate decision at the right time.

Five Shining Path Die in Clash

PY171358 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0315 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The Armed Forces Joint Command has reported that five Shining Path members died in clashes with military forces. The report says that three terrorists died on 15 October in the Potrero area, La Mar Province; and two more terrorists died in Quebrada Palca, Huancavelica Department.

BRIEFS

APRA SECRETARY GENERAL ASSUMES POST -- Lima, 3 Oct (AFP) -- Today 36-year-old Deputy Ilda Urizar assumed the post of secretary general of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA] for a term of 5 months. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0339 GMT 3 Oct 86 PY]

PRESIDENT, MILITARY LEADERS DISCUSS AMNESTY

PY100231 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0001 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Report from Government House by Emil Suarez Silvera]

[Text] Good evening. During a meeting with the Armed Forces commanders today, President Julio Sanguinetti expressed his opinion on the congressional initiatives regarding the clarification of human rights violations. Hugo Medina, Ricardo Largher, and Fernando Arbe, commanders in chief of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, respectively, and the body of generals, brigadiers, and rear admirals, listened to the president, who provided information and comments on a problem which affects them because the bills considered by Congress provided for either amnesty for human rights violations or trials for some crimes committed by Armed Forces members and policemen during the de facto regime.

Except for Army Commander in Chief General Hugo Medina, no one made any comments after the 45-minute meeting, which was held on the 7th floor of the Libertad building. In response to questions from reporters, Medina made a brief comment.

[Begin recording] [Medina] The president expressed his opinions to us, and that is all.

[Reporter] Could you give us more details?

[Medina] Perhaps the president's office can answer your question. [and recording]

The president's office supplied no information on the meeting. Nevertheless, it was learned from sources close to the government that the Armed Forces listened to the president with concern.

RIGHTS COMMISSION REPORTS ON REPATRIATION

PY161429 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0147 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Montevideo, 15 Oct (EFE) -- The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has reported that about 20,000 Uruguayans who lived in exile during the 12 years of military government have returned to Uruguay during the 19 months of democratic government. The National Commission for Repatriation, headed by Deputy Victor Vaillant of the ruling Colorado Party, said that about 3,000 people had to get economic aid to return and that the others returned on their own. The National Commission reported that the majority of the exiles, about 17.8 percent, returned from Sweden, 10.7 percent from France; 10.2 percent from Spain; 9.1 percent from Argentina; and 7.6 percent from Mexico. The report also shows that 5.1 percent returned from Cuba; 2.5 percent from Brazil and 1.5 percent from 15 other countries. The National Commission for Repatriation received $425,000 aid from abroad. Of this amount, $344,960 was granted by the Swedish Government.

SENATE APPROVES PARTICIPATION IN UNITAS

PY171652 Paris AFP in Spanish 0019 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Montevideo, 16 Oct (AFP) -- The Uruguayan Senate has approved the participation of Uruguayan ships in the 27th Unitas military maneuvers and the anchoring of U.S. warships in the Montevideo port. The decision was approved by the ruling Colorado Party (liberal), with the opposition Blanco Party (centrist). The leftist Broad Front coalition voted against it. The Senate had already approved this resolution, but the Chamber of Deputies then made some objections to the wording of the bill, thus forcing the Senate to debate it again. Three U.S. ships and a Uruguayan Navy ship will participate in the Unitas maneuvers to be conducted from 22 to 30 October.

SANGUINETTI CALLS FOR UNITY TO PACIFY COUNTRY

PY182006 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0316 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Melo (Uruguay), 17 Oct (EFE) -- Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti today called for unity to pacify the country. He made this appeal because of the failed government amnesty proposal to resolve the issue over the human rights violations committed during the military regime. Sanguinetti was speaking in Melo, 380 km north of Montevideo, where he was making an official visit.

According to Sanguinetti, "the people want us to be united." He added that the Uruguayan people "do not want disagreements" like those that led the country to the "de facto" government (1973-1985). Sanguinetti said that the political discussions on the subject are positive "because they enrich the mind," but warned against abuses. The president made these remarks because the small Christian Social "Civic Union" party had insisted in the Chamber of Deputies on a partial amnesty draft bill for the military.

The current defense minister, Juan Vicente Chiarino, 85, belongs to the Civic Union, and he has been chosen by Sanguinetti to conduct the military through the transition from military authoritarianism to democracy.

Sanguinetti's remarks are also in keeping with those made by General Liber Seregni, leader of the leftist coalition, who stated that "a time for meditation has been created" in Uruguay over the human rights violations. "To the extent to which we will contribute with our efforts, imagination, and real desire to fulfill the desires of our people, we are going to find the path for a solution," Seregni stated.

OFFICIAL DENIES LOCAL PLANE-CONTRA CONNECTION

PA171552 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Oct 86 p 1A

[By Jose Quintero de Leon]

[Text] The Civil Aeronautics Directorate (DAC) yesterday disclosed in a news conference that the light aircraft HP-1085, which was reported missing on 13 October, was stolen by a Colombian citizen and that it has been located in Medellin, Colombia.

"We have found out that the aircraft is in Medellin, Colombia, and that it was stolen by Colombian Ricardo Londono Brillick, passport No. 003844," Captain [rank as published] Pascual Gonzalez De Leon, general director of the DAC, stated.

According to Gonzalez, the aircraft was rented on 12 October by Colombian Londono from the Panamanian firm "Helicopteros del Caribe," represented by Mr Ramon Navarro. The plane left Marcos Gelabert Airport in Paitilla headed toward Sasardi-Mulatupo Island in San Blas.

"He took it and deceived DAC authorities by giving them a false name because it was a local flight plan that did not need to be written up," Capt Gonzalez said, adding: "That is the truth about the HP-1095 plane."

Gonzalez also categorically rejected as totally false the 10 October report in THE NEW YORK TIMES that said a Panamanian registry (HP) airplane was used in support operations of the insurgency against the Nicaraguan Government. He described such a report as "very tendentious."

According to the details provided by Capt Gonzalez, after the downing of the plane piloted [as published] by U.S. citizen Hasenfus, the prisoner said upon being questioned that a Panamanian registry plane was among those that supported the Nicaraguan contras.

TWO CUBAN SAILORS DEFECT; CITE 'REPRESSION'

PA182240 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1616 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Panama City, 18 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Two Cuban fishing fleet sailors defected on 12 October when their ship, the Rio Salado, arrived in the port of Vacamonte, located west of Panama City.

According to Mario Zaldivar, president of the Association of Cuban Exiles in Panama, the sailors' names are Jorge Owen Roger and Armando Sama Ascuti. Both men are 25 years old and both resided in Havana. The men escaped from their shop on 12 October and are illegally staying in the interior of the country. Owen and Sama are not entitled to Political asylum because Panama has bilateral agreements with Cuba stating that Panama will not grant asylum to Cuban sailors.

Zaldivar told ACAN-EFE that the sailors had left Cuba because "repression is increasing on the island," and there is widespread "displeasure" with the country's political system.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT DENIES HINDERING ARRIVAL OF U.S. AID

PA191412 San Salvador Channel 4 Television in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Statement by Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Ricardo Acevedo Peralta, 'this evening,' place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Good evening Salvadoran people. I believe it necessary to inform the citizenry of an incident that has caused certain anxieties among the Salvadoran people and in the international press. It is in connection with reports that the Salvadoran Government is not helping to expedite the arrival of planes, especially those from the United States, with humanitarian aid for our people. This is disinformation, false information on the government's attitude on humanitarian aid.

From the very beginning, the government, through the foreign ministry, instructed all our consuls in the United States to render all help needed to expedite the welcome arrival of all the humanitarian aid sent from that country. However, the traditional enemies of El Salvador decided to spread distrust among Salvadorans, and have spread the idea that the government will not permit such aid.

Faced with this insistence, our government adopted new measures today. First, again the consuls in the United States were instructed to reaffirm through the press and other media our open willingness to allow the arrival in our country of all planes carrying humanitarian aid for our people, easing all the procedures our country requires. Therefore, all planes may leave the United States without notifying our authorities. When they enter our national territory, all they have to do is contact the corresponding airport control tower, giving them the necessary identification information for landing. They should encounter no further setbacks. Our consuls in the United States were also instructed to appear on television in their respective cities to give this news broad coverage and to advise various institutions that may wish to bring donations to our country for our people. The General Directorate of Civil Aeronautics sent a note to the U.S. Federal Aviation Agency informing them of what I have just explained.

It is, therefore, false that El Salvador is setting up unnecessary obstacles to our people's receiving humanitarian aid. This follows disinformation from groups who do not want humanitarian aid to arrive in the country, to cause confusion and more misfortunes. Therefore, the Salvadoran people must remain calm, must rest assured the government is doing everything possible to ease the way for all U.S. institutions, private enterprises as well as government, state, and municipal bodies, to send their aid to legitimate labor institutions, to the Salvadoran Church, to the Salvadoran Red Cross, and to the government through its institutions that are gathering all aid.

Salvadoran people, following my remarks, President Duarte will hold an interview which will include officers of public commissions that are receiving and distributing the aid to the Salvadoran people. Thank you very much.

U.S. Aid 'Insignificant'

PA190339 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1552 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Managua, 18 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- A Salvadoran guerrilla representative said in Managua that the $50 million aid package announced by the United States for El Salvador, "is insignificant."

Miguel Saenz Varela, member of the political-diplomatic commission of the FDR-FMLN, said that $50 million is an important sum. However, he said to face all of El Salvador's problems, the $50 million package announced by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, "does not mean anything."

He said that without a doubt earthquake repercussions will "seriously" worsen the economic, political, and social situation in El Salvador. He added that the situation will worsen if the corruption problem in El Salvador is taken into consideration. [sentence as received]

Saenz Varela noted the ruling elite of the Christian Democratic Party, the government, the Armed Forces high command, and other military leaders "have benefited from the war."

"Undoubtedly, these same sectors will also benefit from the international aid; thus, the magnitude of the corruption will increase," the guerrilla representative said.

Yesterday in Washington, Shultz told journalists the United States will help organize an international effort to provide large economic resources in El Salvador. Shultz said the United States will supply "an important part" of this economic effort.

The FDR-FMLN representative noted that, as a result of the earthquake in San Salvador, the problem of some 300,000 people who have been affected by the earthquake must be addressed. In addition to the aforementioned problems, we must also take into account the 6 and 1/2 year-old armed conflict, the country's refugee problem that affects some 500,000 people, and the fact that another million refugees live abroad, Saenz Varela said.

Saenz Varela does not believe that Duarte's propaganda will confuse the country's organized sectors to abandon their struggle for human rights, an end to repression, and the achievement of peace. Duarte, the leader continued, may be able to divert the attention of the unorganized sectors and of spectators regarding the "essence" of El Salvador's "true problem." However, he stated that this will not happen with the organized sectors, who will promote an even greater increase in the people's struggle.

HONDURAS

MINISTER LOPEZ DENIES EL AQUACATE-CIA LINK

PA171309 Paris AFP in Spanish 0032 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 Oct (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras denied today that El Aguacate Military Base in the eastern part of Honduras is the main CIA headquarters in Honduras for delivering supplies and training the Nicaraguan contras, as the media has reported.

The CIA presence in El Aguacate was reported by the Spanish magazine INTERVIU, based on visits to the site and declarations from the anti-Sandinist deserter Mario Rene Fernandez, who assured that in 1984 there were flights to Managua with "ammunitions, food and weapons."

Lopez affirmed that El Aguacate "is not a base, it is merely an airstrip used by the 16th Infantry Battalion" which maintains a detachment in Catacamas, 12 km away.

This is "groundless information," said the foreign minister. He also refuted the reports from news correspondents and a Catacamas official who assured that El Aguacate is a supply center and the site of an important contra hospital.

Lopez Contreras argued that his remarks are based on official information from the Armed Forces, saying that El Aquacate is not a military base but merely an airport controlled by an army unit.

He also said that he has "no information" regarding a congressional request to General Humberto Regalado, chief of the Armed Forces, to withdraw the contras from El Aguacate, according to a proposal made on Tuesday by liberal deputy Manuel Zelaya of Olancho.

Likewise, Lopez Contreras downplayed the importance of the continuing reports from coffee producers and people displaced from eastern El Paraiso Department, who have stated the contras control 450 square km of land there which they call "New Nicaragua" and have their center of operations in Capire, now re-named as "Managuita." Lopez insisted that this "is information encouraged by a foreign sector," but said due to the reporters' persistence, "an investigation on this matter is being carried out."

According to the report in INTERVIU, cited today in the local media, CIA military instructors are training the contras in El Aguacate, a base built in October 1983 by 400 U.S. engineers.

Journalist Enrique Yeves, who was near El Aguacate without being detected, has affirmed that there is also "an important hospital there, where contras wounded in combat receive treatment. They are transported to El Aguacate by helicopter. The traffic of planes is continuous, sometimes during the night."

A picture in INTERVIU shows part of the airstrip and two green planes, one with four engines and another with two. Three scattered groups of tents and four wooden buildings can also be seen in the picture.

According to the former contra Fernandez, the supplies are transported by ship to Puerto Castilla on the Atlantic coast and then by air to El Aguacate. Fernandez came from New Orleans to Puerto Castilla in a ship loaded with "5 million cartridges, Falk rifles, equipment and armament, provided by the U.S. Government."

OLIVA DISAPPROVES OF CONTRA CAMPS' PRESENCE

PA171750 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Eduardo Coto report from San Pedro Sula]

[Text] The CIA is located throughout the world. Its function is to maintain information sources and tentacles everywhere, including the USSR, where the search for information cannot be halted and from where the KGB operates. The KGB also has spies and informers in Honduras.

This was said yesterday by presidential designate Jaime Rosenthal Oliva. He noted: During the administration I represent, there will be no training camps for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. He added: What exists in El Aguacate is just an airfield built by Honduran and U.S. military authorities.

He admitted it is possible that surveillance or supply planes going to Nicaragua could leave from there, but it is impossible to control this. However, it is noteworthy, he said, that the plane recently downed in Nicaragua did not take off from Honduras, but from Ilopango, El Salvador, something that makes evident the logistic capabilities of the United States. For this reason, in his opinion, it is ridiculous to believe that Honduras is essential for supplying the Nicaraguan guerrillas.

Rosenthal Oliva said the Azcona administration is doing its part to promote domestic peace, creating the legal framework and conditions of security and respect for investments and people. He said entrepreneurs must become aware of these conditions, gain confidence, and invest in Honduras.

Rosenthal Oliva said he trusts the Armed Forces have the capability to repel subversive groups, bandits, and drug traffickers -- which is what they have already done in several Honduran cities. If we prevent the utilization of Honduras as a bridge for or producer of drugs going to the United States, we will be able to keep the country out of reach of those who harm the human organism, Rosenthal Oliva said.

EDITORIAL VIEWS 'ILLEGAL' CONTRAS, HASENFUS CASE

PA171618 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Oct 86 p 6

[Editorial: "A Congressional Motion To Expel the 'Contras'"]

[Text] Olancho Deputy Manuel Zelaya Rosales has introduced a motion in the National Congress proposing the legislature take action to expel the "illegal armed groups that are alien to our interests...and have created a climate of uncertainty and tension" in Catacamas and the surrounding area.

The Liberal Azconist legislator said the presence of these groups -- that is, of Nicaraguan contras -- in the area where the El Aguacate Military Base is located, makes the local population "feel they are in an area which is a strategic target in the struggle for hegemony in Central America."

The motion was sent to the Congress' Constitutional Rights Committee to request the Armed Forces to fulfill their mission of guaranteeing national security and territorial integrity.

We are surprised the deputies of El Paraiso Department have not followed the Olancho representative's move. People in El Paraiso have lost homes, possessions, and land as a result of the contra military occupation of vast areas of Honduras near the Nicaraguan border.

The motion by Deputy Zelaya Rosales is timely. It has coincided with reports issued around the world on the role that El Aguacate plays as a logistical support center for U.S. aggression -- through the contras -- against Nicaragua.

Eugene Hasenfus, the U.S. pilot of the C-123 aircraft downed by the Sandinist army as it carried military supplies to the contras, has said many of his missions to supply the contras originated in El Aguacate, which is not even a commercial airport but strictly a military installation of the Honduran Armed Forces.

The Honduran Government has limited itself to rejecting Hasenfus' statement. However, to the extent that the matter is being addressed in the United States it is being linked to arms smuggling, and El Aguacate will most probably come into the picture. This will imply the commission of a crime by the Honduran authorities, not only in the context of international law, but domestically as well.

The case has received much attention in the U.S. Congress and press. It will surely have many political and ethical repercussion. [David] Durenberger, president of the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee [name of committee as published] has even pointed out the obvious possibility of U.S. Government links in this case.

The points made by the liberal deputy from Olancho, meanwhile, confirm once again the contra presence in Honduras with the complicity of the authorities. Their presence in the country is illegal and punishable, according to the Honduran Criminal Code.

Article 317 of that code classifies the following as "crimes against pece and foreign security [as published] or the dignity of the nation:" "He who recruits troops in Honduras to serve a foreign country, regardless of the aim of that action, will be punished with 3 to 6 years of imprisonment. He who uses the national territory to invade or stage hostilities against a third country are guilty of the same offense."

The matter is quite clear. The National Congress has no choice but to abide by the law with respect to the motion introduced by Deputy Zelaya Rosales. The same applies to the judicial branch and the Armed Forces, which, to our understanding, are still subject to Honduran law.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA CONDEMNS CONTRA AID BILLS SIGNED BY REAGAN

PA181903 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1737 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Statement and News Conference by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, from undisclosed location -- live]

[Text] Good morning Nicaraguan people, members of the local and international press.

Several hours ago, U.S. President Ronald Reagan signed the law executing the decision by the U.S. Congress approving sending U.S. military advisers to the mercenary forces' camps. It also implies the approval of sending all kinds of arms and means of transportation, including land, air, and naval vehicles. It also implies financial aid totaling $100 million.

In Novemeber 1981, the U.S. National Security Council approved $19.95 million to carry out covert actions against Nicaragua. In December 1982, the National Security Council approved $30 million to continue these covert terrorist actions. In December 1983, the U.S. Congress approved $24 million to directly or indirectly support military and paramilitary actions in Nicaragua.

In December 1984, a proposal went before the U.S. Congress to approve another $24 million. This request by the U.S. Government -- by President Reagan -- was postponed until 1985. In June 1985, under the label of humanitarian aid, the U.S. Congress approved $27 million. On 26 July 1986, the U.S. House of Representatives approved $100 million. However, this time, two new factors were added, and they are more serious than the approval of $100 million. The new factors were the approval by the U.S. of sending U.S. Army Military advisers to the camps of the mercenary forces, and the U.S. Congressional authorization to send all kinds of arms and means of transportation to the mercenary forces.

On 27 July, a day after the U.S. Congress' approval of these funds, the international community learned about the ruling of the International Court of Justice condemning the U.S. terrorist actions against Nicaragua.

On 29 July, we went to the UN Security Council. There we said we harbored the hope the U.S. President would reconsider his stand. At that time, the issue was the U.S. Congressional approval for the terrorist aid against Nicaragua. Congress approved that aid at the insistence of President Reagan. However, immediaely thereafter came the ruling by the International Court of Justice [ICJ]. The U.S. President has been trying to portray himself asd a fighter against international terrorism. Therefore, on 29 July, we stated at the UN Security Council the U.S. President still had the opportunity to show he was indeed fighting against terrorism and he respected international law. At that time, we said we harbored the hope the U.S. President would reconsider and not sign the law, therefore, winning the respect of international public.

Today, Saturday, 18 October, after President Reagan has just concluded a meeting with USSR General Secretary Gorbachev to discuss the problems of achieving world peace, the U.S. President is openly attacking world peace. Today, President Reagan is becoming an international outlaw because he is disregarding the ruling by the highest court for all the peoples of the world. He has signed a law of death; a law of terrorism; a law to murder children and women, to murder Nicaraguan youths. Moreover, President Reagan has signed the law to continue killing U.S. citizens in Nicaragua.

Precisely because two U.S. citizens were killed a few weeks ago in our country, and a third one -- Mr Hasenfus -- was captured as a result of the U.S. Government's terrorist policies, we hold the U.S. President responsible for the deaths of these U.S. citizens and for Mr Hasenfus' arrest. Now, that the U.S. President has signed the bill, he is not only signing a death sentence for Nicaraguans, or Nicaraguan children, women and workers, but also a death sentence for U.S. citizens like Mr Cooper and the other person who was killed. He is also signing a guilty verdict and prison sentence for other U.S. citizens who may, no doubt, become involved in the same sort of activities in which Mr Hasenfus was involved.

By signing the law today, President Reagan has challenged international law, he has challenged the ICJ decision, and he had said: I do as I please and care little for the laws. President Reagan has lost his moral authority, and his Congress has lost its moral authority to speak of laws and of respect for laws, to speak of international agreements, to speak against international terrorism. With this attitude, the U.S. President, the President of a world military and economic power, is becoming the leading promoter of terrorism in the world.

What will the Nicaraguans do in response to this attitude? We are aware that as of today there is a new situation on the Central American political scene. We know this means the dangers of a regional war have increased. The danger of direct intervention by U.S. troops in Nicaragua has increased. Is it not strange that days before President Reagan signed this law, officials of his government said he could not leave [the White House] with the Sandinist government in power? State Department officials said this yesterday and the day before, Mr Abrams among them.

The Nicaraguans then, and the Central Americans and Latin Americans, are obliged as of today to decrease an international alert so they will be prepared to respond accordingly to the terrorist, warmongering, interventionist escalation. In the first place, of course, we Nicaraguans — the Nicaraguan workers, youth, and all the Nicaraguan people — must increase our efforts in favor of the military defense of the revolution. Everyone in this country must be militarily prepared so we can continue defeating the mercenary forces and downing airplanes. If there is an invasion by U.S. troops, their fate in Nicaragua and in Central America must be the same as they had in Vietnam.

We have often said we are not enemies of the people of the United States. We do not want to kill U.S. citizens. President Reagan killed Mr. Cooper and Mr. Sawyer. President Reagan has put Mr Hasenfus in jail.

Cooper, Sawyer, and Hasenfus, are victims of President Reagan's terrorist policies, and if President Reagan continues sending U.S. citizens to carry out these kinds of criminal activities in our country, he will continue murdering U.S. citizens and will continue sending them to jail.

And if president Reagan deploys U.S. Army troops to invade Nicaragua, they will face the same fate as Mr Cooper and Mr Hasenfus. That is why the Nicaraguan people have been preparing themselves and continue to prepare themselves; that is why we are urging Nicaraguan citizens to enroll massively in the military reserve service and in all means of military defense available to the revolution.

However, we are also obliged to resort to international legal organizations; at this very moment, Nicaragua is convoking the UN Security Council in New York. We are not sure when such a meeting will take place; it could be on Monday or Tuesday. But, we are in fact urgently convoking the UN Security Council. For what? To remind the U.S. Government of its obligations with the UN charter; that it is supposed to respect the International Court of Justice; that it must abide by the ICJ ruling. We are also contacting Contadora and Support Group members, because it is very clear that President Reagan's action today is a slap in the face to Latin American peoples and governments and the Contadora and Support Groups, all of whom have been working so arduously to achieve peace.

A few weeks ago in New York, those groups released a communique in which they clearly stated this is a Latin American problem; and here we have the U.S. President's reply. What will the Latin American Governments of the Contadora and Lima [Support] Groups do now? How will they react? What initiatives will they take?

Well, we are confident they will act in keeping with the situation. But above all, we trust the people of Nicaragua; we trust the people of Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala; we trust the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. We are confident they will not overlook this U.S. Government's criminal action and will reply to it appropriately. We are also certain the U.S. people will know how to face this situation.

There have been acts of sacrifice and heroism such as that of the war veterans who spent up to 48 hours in fasting to protest against this criminal policy. We are confident the U.S. people will now also mobilize to struggle and prevent the United States from killing more Nicaraguan people and stop President Reagan from sending U.S. nationals to die in Nicaragua.

We reiterate that together with our military preparations to defend ourselves during this new phase of U.S. terrorist aggression, we will continue to support the Contadora and Lima Groups' peace efforts. We will continue to support the United Nations, the Security Council, General Assembly, and the ICJ. We are alway prepared to begin serious talks with the U.S. Government at once, so as to reach agreements that would allow there to be peace in Central America. That is what we wanted to say today to the Nicaraguan people, to the peoples of the world, to the local and foreign media, after learning about Reagan's signing [the contra aid]. As we said, signing [approving] crime and terrorism.

Are there any questions?

[Reporter] Mr President, James [last name indistinct] of the [words indistinct] TIMES. [Does] the Nicaraguan Government believe that after the approval of this aid -- the $100 million -- you are not only entitled, but dutybound to purchase combat aircraft to defend your airspace? And second, as president of Nicaragua, do you belive that you have the right to attack the contra camps inside Honduras, as Israel, for example, attacked guerrilla camps in Lebanon?

[Ortega] We are entitled and dutybound to defend ourselves. And arms are necessary to do this. Our most powerful weapon is the people armed with rifles. Our military doctrine sets forth that in the face of an eventual direct military intervention by U.S. troops, aircraft will be secondary means when confronted with the enormous, infinite numerical and qualitative superiority of the U.S. air power. Our battle will be waged with rifles and millions of Nicaraguans who will be carrying them. That will be the determining factor in resisting and defeating an invasion by U.S. troops.

As any sovereign country, Nicaragua reserves the right to acquire any kind of weapons including interceptor planes. We will not relinquish that right.

We will continue to fight against mercenary forces; we hope that the Honduran Government will finally expel mercenary forces from Honduran territory. Instead of going to Honduran territory to eliminate those mercenary camps, we have resorted to legal organizations. That is why we sued Honduras at the ICJ. This means we prefer to resort to legal organizations.

The responsibility of the Central American heads of state is involved here. That is, the presidents of Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Guatemala, all Central American presidents must act responsibly and not become pawns of this U.S. Government terrorist policy.

We hope the Honduran Government will eliminate mercenary camps on its territory. If Honduras wants to come out clean from the ICJ, there is a simple solution: all they would have to do is expel all mercenaries from their territory. Under such conditions, the ICJ would obviously not condemn Honduras.

[Reporter] Mr President, could you elaborate on the nature of the trial against the captured U.S. pilot [as heard]?

[Ortega] Well, each country has its own legal mechanism. In unusual circumstances, countries even create special legal mechanisms. We must not forget the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials. Here in Nicaragua, we have created special tribunals.

I can assure you our tribunals are much more flexible then the ones at Nuremberg and Tokyo: we have the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals [TPA]. As the justice minister has already stated, Mr Hasenfus will enjoy the right to be defended there. However, it is clear to all of us that the U.S. Government is the main culprit. We are not interested in being unmerciful with Mr Hasenfus; we simply want to serve justice. There must be a trial in this case, even though we all know Mr Ronald Reagan is the godfather; we know Mr Hasenfus and the U.S. nationals who died are nothing more than paid employees of the godfather.

[Reporter] [name indistinct] from THE WASHINGTON POST. First of all, I would like to know if President Reagan's decision to sign that law today will in your view influence the TPA's ruling in some way. Also, in June and July, the first time the Congress approved this sort of aid, the reaction here in Nicaragua was (?emergency) actions, the most noteworthy being closing the newspaper LA PRENSA. Are we to expect new emergency measures will be taken to counter this new phase to which you have referred today?

[Ortega] Well, there will now be millions of actions. The first will be the attittude millions of Nicaraguans will adopt. They will be militarily more and better prepared to defend the revolution. These are the measures we are going to take. We are going to continue working on the Constitution at the National Assembly; we will continue the debates on it. As we said, we are going to increase the mobilization of our people and prepare our people better to face this situation created by the U.S. Government.

To be sure, if we had wanted to talk a little on the subject of political tact, anyone could say that by making his decision today, Saturday 18 October, when Mr. Hasenfus' trial is slated for Monday, President Reagan is throwing Mr Hasenfus into the fire. Anyone could think that.

However, I can assure you that the fact President Reagan signed the law today does not and will not have any bearing on the trial against Mr Hasenfus. I repeat: the greatest outlaw, or the godfather, is President Reagan. Mr Hasenfus is a mere instrument or victim of his terrorist policies. However, we must do justice. What sort of proofs do we need to present in this trial, I wonder. The thief was caught in the act as they say. Thank you.

ATTORNEY RULES OUT "HONEST, JUST" TRIAL

PA200153 Paris AFP in Spanish 2047 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Managua, 19 Oct (AFP) -- Enrique Sotelo, a Nicaraguan lawyer and opposition leader who will probably be the attorney for U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus, said today the anti-Somozist People's Tribunals (TPA) "are definitely political courts where the defendant is condemned beforehand."

Sotelo, a 53-year criminal lawyer who is a deputy and leader of a faction of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua (PCDN), also insisted the Sandinists "are planning to stage a show" with the Hasenfus case. "The Sandinists do not really want to try Hasenfus so much as to turn the case into a trial against the Reagan administration," Sotelo told AFP.

Sotelo explained that, although he is planning to defend Hasenfus, he has not officially been appointed as his lawyer. When Hasenfus is brought tomorrow, Monday, before the TPA, he might be appointed his lawyer.

Hasenfus, who was taken prisoner by the EPS on 5 October after a contra C-123 was shot down in the southeastern part of the country, is currently being held incommunicado in the state security cells, Sotelo explained.

Sotelo explained the request to be Haenfus' lawyer was presented 2 days ago by former U.S. Attorney General [during the Carter administration] Griffin Bell.

At first, the Hasenfus family announced in Wisconsin that Bell would be Hasenfus' defense lawyer, but the Sandinist Government later claimed that Nicaraguan laws would not permit this. Therefore, Bell will restrict himself to advising Sotelo with the purpose of obtaining the most favorable verdict possible.

Since the establishment of the people's tribunals in 1983, Sotelo has defended approximately 100 political prisoners brought to trial in those courts.

Sotelo explained the TPA are "based on a very particular interpretation of the principle of honest criticism, and take into consideration as decisive evidence statements made by the prisoner to the state security (secret police), without bearing in mind the conditions under which these confessions are obtained."

Likewise, he ruled out that the trial against the U.S. citizen will be "honest and just," as the Sandinist government claims. "This is what the Sandinists say, but they do not practice what they preach," he said.

The lawyer admitted that he does not yet know what will be the basis for the defense, "because the process is being handled secretly by the security office, and I still do not know what the specific charges will be." On the other hand, he said the three members of the tribunal that will try the U.S. citizen are "confirmed Sandinists," and described the chairman, Reynaldo Monterrey, as "a fanatic and diehard Sandinist to the core." Sotelo recalled that on several occasions, he was removed by force from the TPA, while defending several political prisoners.

"People brought before the TPA are already condemned," Sotelo insisted. However, he said he will do "everything humanly possible" to defend Hasenfus.

It was unofficially reported that the charges against Hasenfus will be brought before the Attorney General's Office at 0900 on Monday, in the midst of an atmosphere of great expectation.

It is believed that over 200 foreign correspondents will be following the trial against Hasenfus, who is the first U.S. citizen to be taken prisoner by the Sandinists since the counterrevolutionary war broke out 5 years ago. Over 30,000 persons have been killed in the war.

Meanwhile, it was reported the prisoner's wife, Sally Hasenfus, will probably arrive in Managua on Sunday night, while Griffin Bell will reportedly arrive in Managua at mid-week, in other words, after the trial has already begun.

FSLN, OPPOSITION HOLD 'MULTILATERAL MEETING'

PA181323 Managua International Service in Spanish 0250 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The FSLN and five parliamentary oppostion parties last night held their first multilateral meeting behind closed doors in Managua. They met for 5 and 1/2 hours. Political sources said the six political parties discussed constituional issues, but unanimously agreed not to disclose the results of their first session.

Representatives from the opposition Deomocratic Conservative Paty, PCD; Independent Liberal Party, PLI; Popular Social Christian Party, PPSC; the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, PSN; and the Communist Party of Nicaragua, are participating in the multilateral meetings.

PRO-FDN GROUP REPORTEDLY FORMED IN HONDURAS

PA171625 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] San Pedro Sula -- Radio stations reported yesterday that some Nicaraguan businessmen and citizens apparently met two nights ago at a restaurant located on the outskirts of this city to establish a group in support of the FDN's struggle to topple the Sandinist Government. Approxiamtely 50 people attended the meeting, which was to have lasted from 1800 to 0015.

According to this news report, the chieftains of the new organization in support of the "contras," which was given the name Northwestern Command [Comando Nor-occidental] are a former pilot for the defunct National Guard and two top-level executives with businesses here.

The radio news also said the objective of the meeting was to discuss and plan the disbursement of the U.S. dollars that were to have arrived from Florida to be used in actions to support the "contras."

Moreover, these persons reportedly discussed the sending of material to the "contras" fighting in the country's [Honduran] eastern sector. There was mention of possibly funneling the aid through El Aguacate, in the eastern part of Olancho State.

Moreover, and according to this same radio report, the Northwestern Command would provide money to pay for a so-called "softening" campaign in favor of their activities. Some newsmen linked to this organization would participate in this campaign.

LAST PRISONER RELEASED FROM BAY OF PIGS INVASION

PA182141 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2053 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Havana, 18 Oct (EFE) -- Ramon Conte Hernandez, 56, the last prisoner held by the Cuban Government from the 1961 Playa Giron (Bay of Pigs) invasion, was released today. Conte Hernandez, who spent 25 years in jail for his participation in the thwarted invasion, left Cuba this morning following the mediation of U.S. Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy with Cuban President Fidel Castro. [passage omitted]

AMBASSADOR SAYS U.S. PRACTICES POLICY OF HYPOCRISY

FL181414 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cuba has noted (rectifico) the existing ties between the mercenary, Luis Posada Carriles, and high-level officials in President Ronald Reagan's administration [words indistinct]. [Cuban ambassador to the United Nations] Oscar Oramas Oliva has accused the United States of maintaining a policy of hypocrisy in its international relations by denying its ties to terrorism when in reality it nurtures those practices. Oramas Oliva referred to the protection Posada Carriles received from the CIA, who maintained him as an advisor in the war-like operations the agency carried out against the Nicaraguan revolution from El Salvador. [passage omitted]

U.S. ACCUSED OF 'BLOCKING' CONTADORA EFFORTS

FL171330 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Cuba has accused the United States of blocking the Contadora Group's peace efforts by their inability to propose or accept a solution to the Central American conflict that would respond to the principles of international law. Upon speaking at the Central American seminar, Crisis or Peace, Cuban Foreign Vice Minister Ricardo Alarcon said in order to achieve a viable and secure solution to the crisis affecting the region, it is necessary to have a clear perspective of its origin and essence and not see it simply as a manifestation of the East-West or North-South confrontation.

REAGAN'S CHILEAN, S. AFRICAN POLICIES COMPARED

PA171340 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Cuban Press Review]

[Text] The Cuban newspaper TRABAJADORES recently published an article by Sonia Sanchez, which comments on Reagan's alleged concern over the future of the Chilean people. This time, Reagan is not expressing his so-called concern for the helpless black people of South Africa, concern he expressed by vetoing the sanctions that the House of Representatives and the Senate passed against the racist apartheid regime. On this occasion the Reagan Administration is worried about what will happen to the very poor in Chile if the Pinochet regime does not receive new loans.

According to Sonia Sanchez, even the news media serving the interests of imperialism have asked Reagan not to approve this aid. The influential U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES did not hesitate to say that the Chilean people will not benefit from aid to the regime, which has become their main headache. Facing economic problems that are suffocating the majority of underdeveloped countries, Chile is expecting the World Bank to approve in November two loans for a total of $540 million to finance its enormous foreign debt, one of the highest in Latin America, and several development plans.

The TRABAJADORES article says that neither the unemployed, the illiterates nor the displaced persons, most of whom are roaming the same avenues as the Chilean aristocracy, will benefit from these plans. Instead, the poor will get poorer. Some of the sanctions imposed on South Africa halt U.S. investment in that country and exportation of agricultural products. However, the White House immediately began wondering, where will the black population in South Africa find food if the United States does not approve the sale of such products? No one would be surprised if such a cynical argument is used to approve the loans to the fascist Chilean regime. TRABAJADORES, the newspaper of the Central Organization Cuban Trade Unions, says that even if the almighty U.S. empire does not have the right to vote in the World Bank, it will find a way to influence the other countries.

ARGENTINE TV INTERVIEWS CASTRO, ALFONSIN

PY192226 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1645 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Havana, 19 Oct (TELAM) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro [title as received] have agreed that all Latin American countries need to overcome stagnation. They also said that the struggle for peace and disarmament were the most important points they discussed in the talks they held over the last few hours.

The two heads of state made these comments during an interview they granted an Argentine television station. During the interview, Argentine President Alfonsin stressed the need to seek solutions to those problems that are affecting everyone. Fidel Castro agreed with Alfonsin's thoughts in this regard. He also described as very important the visit that Alfonsin just paid to the Soviet Union.

Answering a question, Alfonsin expressed his optimism about the future of the talks undertaken to safeguard world peace. Alfonsin said that the talks between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet head of state did not fail because it has been shown that solutions can be achieved. Castro agreed with Alfonsin's comments on this issue and added that although no agreements were achieved, progress was made.

LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER REPLACED FOR 'ERRORS'

FL181246 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The Council of State, in response to a proposal from its president and head of government [Fidel Castro] has agreed to substitute Comrade Roberto Ogando Zas, light industry minister. Comrade Antonio Esquivel Yedra has been named as his replacement. Roberto Ogando's substitution is the result of deficiencies and errors committed while carrying out his duties.

AMBASSADOR DELIVERS CASTRO'S MESSAGE TO SARNEY

FL142009 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Today Cuban diplomat Jorge Bolanos delivered a message from Fidel to Brazilian President Jose Sarney. At the same time, Bolanos presented his credentials as new ambassador.

URNG CLAIMS LACK OF DEMOCRACY IN GUATEMALA

PA192252 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] A week of solidarity with the Guatemalan people is being observed in Cuba. URNG representatives in Havana charged that, because a large part of the population lives under military control, democracy does not exist in Guatemala. The guerrilla organization reported that Guatemala's repressive forces are currently being trained and receiving advice from Taiwanese and FRG police officers. The group added that the Guatemalan Interior Ministry will spend more than $75 million to purchase Belgian weapons, modern communications systems, and an Israeli computer sytem to strengthen the regime.

METALLURGICAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS BEGINS

FL171905 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The sixth congress of the National Metallurgical Workers Trade Union began today at the Jose Marti steelworking enterprise, Antillana de Acero.

The morning session was centered around discussion of the main report. The meeting is presided over by Politburo member Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Cuban organization of trade unions, Jaime Crombet, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, and Marcos Lage, SIME [Ministry of the Steelworking Industry] minister. The report critically analyzes the principal problems presented in the sector, such as violations in work organization, salaries, and deteriorating norms in a majority of the enterprises. [passage omitted]

Secretary General Ratified

FL181845 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Politburo member Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] has closed the sixth metallurgical and electronic workers congress. Veiga considered the debates successful on salary violations, embellished guidelines, the abandonment of political work on the part of many trade union leaders, and the measures carried out to eradicate these errors.

The closing session was presided over by Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Secretariat member Jaime Crombet. During the final session, the trade union's national committee was presented, which is composed of 59 members headed by Angel Villareal, who was ratified secretary general of this trade union. [passage omitted]

MACHADO SAYS BUREAUCRATIC MENTALITY MUST GO

FL180024 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0001 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] We have to get rid of the bureaucratic mentality in our leaders, rectify badly done things, and have a more vigilant, active, and combative behavior, said Jose Ramon Machado Ventura as he made the closing remarks at the Party's municipal committee plenary meeting in San Cristobal, Pinar del Rio Province.

AMBASSADOR TO UN SAYS DEBT 'UNPAYABLE'

FL181346 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] At the United Nations, Cuba has reiterated that the foreign debt of developing countries is unpayable and uncollectable. During his speech to the assembly's second commission, Cuban Ambassador Oscar Oramas said it is evident to Cuba that a solution to such a serious problem has to be radical and should be based on total annulment of the developing countries' debt.

AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH ANGOLAN PARTY OFFICIAL

PA191753 Havana International Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] In Havana, Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, and (Roberto De Almeida), member of the Political Bureau of the Angolan MPLA-PT, have signed important cooperation agreements between the two organization. The documents that were signed include exchanges of experiences in press and radio, training of Angolan cadres in Cuban party schools, and education of Angolan students in Cuban journalism schools.

MALMIERCA MEETS WITH CAMBODIAN OFFICIAL

FL161846 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Central Committee member, has held talks at the Cuban Foreign Ministry headquarters with Cambodian Deputy Foreign Minister Bo Rasi. Malmierca expressed his satisfaction with this contact, since it will strengthen and expand bilateral cooperation in cultural and economic spheres.

JORGE RISQUET MEETS WITH CYPRIOT LEADER

FL170150 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Politburo member Jorge Risquet Valdes today met at the Central Committee headquarters with Dr Vasos Lissaridhis, president of the house of representatives of the Republic of Cyprus, who is visiting Cuba at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government. During the meeting, held in a cordial climate corresponding to the relations existing between the two countries, subjects of mutual interest and matters related to international politics were discussed.

BALAGUER FIRES POLICE OFFICERS, GENERALS

FL171156 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Dominican Republic's President Joaquin Balaguer ordered 33 police officers fired 2 days after security forces murdered the brother of an opposition political leader in his home. Those fired include four generals and seven officials.

Mr Balaguer, who was inaugurated for his fifth presidential term in August, took action against the 33 after seven police officers accompanied by an assistant from the attorney general's office entered the house of Jose Gabriel Gutierrez (Fleiz), age 39, and killed him.

BRIEFS

COCAINE SHIPMENT -- Santo Domingo, 7 Oct (AFP) -- In an event headed by Prim Pujals, the prosecutor of Santo Domingo, today the national police presented to the press the largest cocaine shipment, 360 kg, seized in the Dominican Republic. The drug, which arrived from Colombia in a private plane, was assessed by the police as having a value of approximately 500 million pesos (approximately $165 million). The shipment was discovered yesterday at a fertilizers' factory where two Colombians, Constantino Achuri Contreras and Jose Miller Burgos, were arrested. Also arrested were Dominicans Danilo Salcedo Flores, Zenos Augusto Manon Perez, Juan Perez Volquez, Julio Danol Canela, Maximo A. Carrasco Tejada, and Manuel Reynoso Diaz. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0001 GMT 8 Oct 86 PA]

BARBADOS

BLP ELECTS CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FL181637 Bridgetown CANA in English 1615 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 18, CANA -- Opposition leader Henry Forde has been elected unanimously as the new chairman of the Barbados Labour Party (BLP), replacing ex-Prime Minister Bernard St John who declined re-election, a party source said.

The newly-elected national executive committee, at its first meeting Thursday since the BLP annual convention Sunday, elected former Trade Minister Louis Tull first vice-chairman, and Billie Miller, the ex-education minister, third vice-chairman.

Forde, Simmons, and Owen Arthur, an ex-junior finance minister, were the only three BLP candidates elected in the general elections last May that swept the BLP out of power.

Tull and Miller, who lost their seats amid the massive swing of voter support toward the Democratic Labour Party (DLP), were nominated to serve in the senate.

HAITI

FIRST ELECTIONS SHOW 'SCANT PARTICIPATION'

PA200248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0201 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Port-au-Prince, 19 Oct (AFP) -- The first elections following the Duvalier regime's demise were carried out this Sunday in Haiti amidst a democratic atmosphere which marked the end of the consultations [not further identified] carried out the last 35 years [as received]; however, they were also marked by scant participation, particularly in Port-au-Prince where the abstention percentage was considerable.

Three million voters were scheduled to elect -- for the first time in the country's history -- 41 constituent members, 1 for each district. Twenty other members are to be appointed by the authorities based on proposals presented by the parties and socio-professional associations, each of which nominated three candidates.

Most of the observers believe the heavy abstention can only be explained by the boycott orders issued by certain parties, not to mention the lack of motivation among the people concerning a decision that was not clearly explained to them by either the authorities or the politicians. [passage omitted]

The authorities will publish the first election result estimates within 24 hours; the final count will not be carried out until next week. A government decree will reveal the names of those chosen from the list of people presented by the CNG [National Government Council]. [passage omitted]

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER SEAGA RESHUFFLES CABINET MINISTERS

FL180254 Bridgetown CANA in English 0251 GMT 18 Oct 86

[By Paget de Freitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 17, CANA -- Prime Minister Edward Seaga tonight dropped National Security and Justice Minister Winston Spaulding and demoted Industry and Commerce Minister Douglas Vaz in a cabinet reshuffle.

The shake-up brought one new face to the cabinet, trade unionist Clifton Stone, bringing its strength to 16. Stone will head the Public Service Ministry in place of Errol Anderson who will take over from Spaulding as minister of national security.

Spaulding's other portfolios, justice and attorney general, will be taken over by Senator Oswald Harding, formerly a minister without portfolio attached to the foreign ministry. In a radio and television broadcast, Seaga under fire recently for a human rights report critical of the island's police force said Spaulding did not wish to continue in the job due to family commitments. Seaga praised Spaulding's work since taking up the job in 1980 and announced that he would name the police training school and officers staff college in honour of him.

Although Vaz remains in the cabinet, he will be a minister without portfolio, operating under Deputy Prime Minister Hugh Shearer in a new super-ministry that will take in both Shearer's old foreign affairs and Vaz's industry. This ministry will bring under one heading the Jamaica National Export Corporation (JNEC) that was formerly under Shearer, the Jamaica national investment promotions that was responsible to Seaga as well as free zones, until now the responsibility of the minister of public utilities and transport.

This move, according to Seaga, was laying the foundation for merger into a single super-institution for investment promotion, factory accommodation and foreign trade.

The prime minister, who retains the finance and planning portfolios, said Shearer's ministry was being developed because there was much room for improvement in our relationship with the manufacturing and commercial sectors at the senior leadership level. Shearer's appointment would relieve the prime minister of much of that responsibility, Seaga said.

A former prime minister and trade union leader is noted for his negotiating skills and his abilities for finding consensus.

In a significant exchange Education Minister Mavis Gilmour, who presided over a bitter quarrel this year between the government and teachers over pay, has lost that job to Social Security Minister Neville Gallimore. Both are strong Seaga supporters within the ruling Jamaica Labour Party.

Gilmour now heads a new Community, Social Security and Consumer Affairs Ministry. This ministry, Seaga said, will have full authority to seek from any government agency answers to problems experienced by consumers and will work closely with the parliamentary ombudsman. It will also absorb the Women's Bureau of the Youth and Community Development Ministry.

In secondary portfolios, Senate President Jeanette Grant-Woodham has been appointed a minister of state in the Foreign Ministry, while three backbenchers were promoted.

Pat Stephens is a minister of state in the Ministry of Public Utilities. JLP General Secretary Ryan Peralto has also been named a minister of state attached to the National Security Ministry, while Jeremy Palmer is a parliamentary secretary for agriculture.

Seaga announced his planned cabinet reshuffle last Sunday at a JLP retreat at which he also told party members that he would step down next month as JLP leader and follow on August 12 next year as prime minister. Sceptics dismissed the announcement of the resignation plan as contrived to rally the party behind him in the wake of criticisms in the wake of the JLP's disastrous showing in the July 29 local government elections here.

The party has asked Seaga to stay on, and he has said he would make a final decision after the reshuffle.

The leadership issue has been at the fore of discussion in Jamaica this week, but Seaga hardly touched that issue, except to say that there were misleading and michievous speculation on the changes to be made.

He was satisfied, the prime minister said, that the restructured cabinet is now stronger and better able to perform its duties having benefitted from the experience gained over the past six years.

It was Seaga's first major cabinet reshuffle since he came to office in 1980, and he suggested that the team could have gone on. But politics is as much a matter of perception as it is reality, and the public does not perceive change unless it is real, not promised, the prime minister said.

We are merely servants of the people and I am duty bound to ensure that the people clearly perceive that we are sensitive to their needs.

The initial reaction from some analysts was that the changes in cabinet were not so much to shift policy direction more than an attempt to change leadership style and to win back support from influential sectors. After the serious whipping in the local government elections, Seaga had little option but to seem to do something to his leadership style which has been under serious attack, said Franklin McKnight of THE GLEANER newspaper.

But the reshuffle has shown what little option of leadership quality Seaga has around him, the big question is whether the people will accept the prime minister's overall leadership despite attempts to place adverse public opinion, McKnight added.